

Bisector

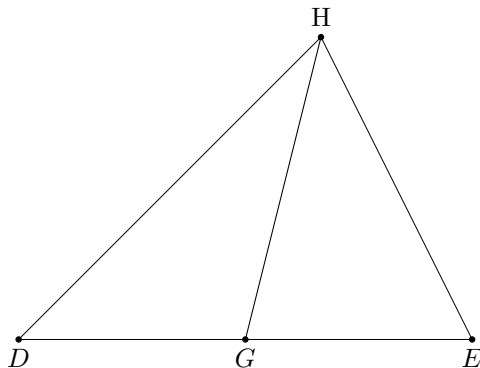
Submission deadline: December 28th 2023

Let a, b be lengths of two sides of a triangle and assume that the length of the remaining side is 2023. Further let d be the length of the bisector of the angle opposite to the side with length 2023, terminated on the side. Express d using a and b .

The problem was solved by

- Arda Karahan, *Trabzon Science High School, Turkey.*
- Ievgen Murzak, *Ukraine.*
- Mümtaz Ulaş Keskin, *Erciyes University HUBF, Turkey.*
- Chirila Ionut-Zaharia.
- Muhammed YÜKSEL.
- Merdangeldi Bayramov, *Turkmenistan.*
- Hari Kishan, *Department of Mathematics D.N. College, Meerut, India.*

Discussion:



Let $a = |HD|$, $b = |HE|$, $d = |HG|$, $c_1 = |DG|$ and $c_2 = |GE|$. Then,

$$\frac{c_1}{c_2} = \frac{a}{b} \text{ and } c_1 + c_2 = 2023.$$

Solving the two equations above we get, $c_1 = \frac{2023a}{a+b}$ and $c_2 = \frac{2023b}{a+b}$. Denote the angle DHG by α . Using the Law of Cosines we get,

$$c_1^2 = a^2 + d^2 - 2ad \cos(\alpha) \text{ and } c_2^2 = b^2 + d^2 - 2bd \cos(\alpha)$$

Solve each of the equations above for $d \cos(\alpha)$ and it is easy to see that

$$\frac{c_1^2 - a^2 - d^2}{a} = \frac{c_2^2 - b^2 - d^2}{b}$$

Solve the equation above for d^2 to obtain

$$d^2 = ab \left(1 - \frac{2023^2}{(a+b)^2} \right)$$